

CAN'T STRAIGHTEN UP.

Kidney Trouble Causes Weak Backs and a Multitude of Pains and Aches.

Col. R. S. Harrison, Deputy Marshal, 716 Common St., Lake Charles, La., says: "A kick from a horse first weakened my back and affected my kidneys. I became very bad, and had to go about on crutches. The doctors told me I had a case of chronic rheumatism, but I could not believe them, and finally began using Doan's Kidney Pills for my kidneys. First the kidney secretions came more freely, then the pain left my back. I went and got another box, and that completed a cure. I have been well for two years."

Sold by all dealers, 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Not to Be Deceived.

Boys, business men of your town know you better than your parents. There eyes are on you when you are least aware. You may slip away from your mother, you may dupe and deceive your best friends, you may elude the watchful eye of your teacher, you may trifle with the confidence of your Sunday school superintendent, but you can't fool the business men in your town when they have a position to be filled.—Kansas City Journal.

ATTACKED THE HEART

Awful Neuralgia Case Cured to Stay Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Neuralgia in any form is painful but when it attacks the heart it is frequently fatal. Complicated with indigestion of a form that affected the vital organ it threatened serious consequences in an instance just reported. The case is that of Mr. F. L. Graves, of Pleasant Hill, La., who tells of his trouble and cure as follows:

"I traveled considerably, was exposed to all kinds of weather and was irregular in my sleeping and eating. I suppose this was the cause of my sickness, at any rate, in May, 1905, I had got so bad that I was compelled to quit work and take to my bed. I had a good doctor and took his medicine faithfully but grew worse. I gave up hope of getting better and my neighbors thought I was surely going to die.

"I had smothering spells that it is awful to recall. My heart fluttered and then seemed to cease beating. I could not lie on my left side at all. My hands and feet swelled and so did my face. After reading about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in a newspaper I decided to try them and they suited my case exactly. Before long I could see an improvement and after taking a few boxes I was entirely cured. I am glad to make this statement and wish it could cause every sufferer to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do not simply deaden pain; they cure the trouble which causes the pain. They are guaranteed to contain no narcotic, stimulant or opiate. Those who take them run no danger of forming any drug habit. They act directly on the blood and it is only through the blood that any medicine can reach the nerves.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Tiny gold roses are seen on some of the smartest of the dark, rich hats.

If It Falls, the Money's Yours.

Thousand of boxes of Hunt's Cure are being sold by the Southern druggists daily, for the simple reason that people are rapidly finding out that it is the best cure for any itching disease ever discovered. The first application relieves, and one box positively guaranteed to cure any one case.

Regular feeding makes even and well marbled mutton.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 30c a bottle.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

Plant Whose Botanical Name Is *Poa Pratensis* Is One of Much Value.

This is one of the very famous grasses of the United States and one of the most valuable. In different parts of the country it is known by different names, among which are: Green Meadow Grass, June Grass, Common Spear Grass.

The grass attains a good height, sometimes being 30 inches tall. The leaves are narrow and long and are easily distinguishable from Canadian blue grass, which has a broad leaf. The roots are perennial and creeping.



THE KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. (*Poa Pratensis*.)

and a pasture of this grass, if taken care of, will last for many years. The grass starts to grow very early in the spring and flowers in the northern United States in June. It likes a limestone soil, and on a soil rich in lime it establishes itself by forming a very compact sod.

This grass is better adapted to pasture than to hay meadow, for the reason that it does not work well into the rotations. It takes three or four years for it to form a compact sod. When a pasture has been once taken by blue grass, the farmer has something that will stay by him through cold and heat, flood and drought. In Kentucky the farmers pride themselves on the luxuriance of their blue grass pastures, some of which are more than 50 years old. It flowers but once in the season, but after being grazed or cut it quickly sends up a new vigorous growth.

The grass does well in rather dry soils, but will adapt itself to almost any soil, even to the wet meadows. In Kentucky and other states in which the winters are mild it is used, says the Farmers' Review, for winter pastures and it is not infrequent that herds are kept on it the year around. It does particularly well where trees are scattered about to give it a partial shade during the hot days of summer.

POULTRY AND BEE NOTES.

Turkeys are becoming more profitable every year.

When all the frames in a hive are filled with foundations, the cells will be worker size.

Bees that have a young queen do not build as much drone comb as when they have an old one.

What mites lack in size they make up in numbers; they are therefore very dangerous enemies of poultry.

CLOVER AS HORSE FEED.

If Not Cut in Time It Becomes Dusty and Makes Poor Feed—Cut When It First Blooms.

One great objection to clover as a horse feed is the fact that it is frequently not cut in time and becomes dusty. The formation of the plant is such that the leaves go to pieces very quickly if they are permitted to become too dry before being cut. Clover cut when the first blooms appear and made into hay properly and properly housed makes a good feed for any kind of stock, including horses. It has more substance than timothy and this is important in a horse feed, as the stomach of the horse is smaller than that of some other farm animals.

But when clover is fed to horses it cannot be given in as great quantities as can timothy, says the Farmers' Review. One of the advantages in feeding timothy has been that the horse could be fed more than he would eat and then not eat so much as to injure him. That was because the same bulk contains less substance than does clover. Thus, the scientific feeder knows that he must be careful as to the amount of clover hay fed, just as he would be careful of the concentrates fed. He would not think of giving the horse an unlimited supply of grain of any kind. How much to feed is a problem that must be worked out by the horse owner, for we have all kinds of horses, engaged in all kinds of work.

THE FEED OF COWS.

Sudden Change Should Be Avoided, as It Seriously Affects Milk Yield.

Sudden changes of feed should be avoided, especially if very marked, as in changing from dry to green feed, says Prof. W. J. Fraser, of the University of Illinois. Special care is required when cows are put on pasture in the spring and when first turned on rye or clover. Only a small quantity of green feed should be given at first, the amount being increased as from day to day the dry feed is reduced. If care is not exercised at such times, the cow's system is likely to become deranged and the milk will then have a very disagreeable odor, but if this method is followed the system gradually becomes adjusted to the new conditions and no bad results follow.

When feeding turnips or cabbage, the difficulty is frequently experienced of having disagreeable odors in the milk. This difficulty may be largely, if not entirely avoided by feeding after milking rather than just before, as the peculiar odor produced by these feeds will then leave the cow's system before the next milking time.

IMPROVED PIG TROUGH.

Simple Arrangement by Which the Animals Can Be Kept Out of the Feed.

A simple arrangement, which is devised to keep pigs out of the slop trough while being fed, is illustrated in the sketch, says the Farm and Home. Cut several pieces of board



TROUGH WITH PLACE FOR EACH PIG.

like b and nail them firmly into trough in an upright position. Each pig then must take his portioned space for eating. If plug is placed in the end of the trough at a it is much easier to clean when it becomes very dirty. This trough should be slipped under the partition, so that the slop may be poured into it from the other side, where the feeder will not be disturbed by the swine.



"PE-RU-NA WORKED SIMPLY MARVELOUS."

Suffered Severely With Headaches—Unable to Work.

Miss Lucy V. McGivney, 452 3rd Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"For many months I suffered severely from headaches and pains in the side and back, sometimes being unable to attend to my daily work."

"I am better, now, thanks to Peruna, and am as active as ever and have no more headaches."

"The way Peruna worked in my case was simply marvelous."

We have in our files many grateful letters from women who have suffered with the symptoms named above. Lack of space prevents our giving more than one testimonial here.

It is impossible to even approximate the great amount of suffering which Peruna has relieved, or the number of women who have been restored to health and strength by its faithful use.

Only a Tear.

"Oh! Herbert, I'm sure I felt a rain-drop." "Nonsense, darling; we are under the weeping willow."—N. Y. Telegram.

There is no satisfaction keener than being dry and comfortable when out in the hardest storm.

YOU ARE SURE OF THIS IF YOU WEAR TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING

BLACK OR YELLOW. ON SALE EVERYWHERE.

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS. U.S.A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO, CAN.

LEWIS SINGLE BINDER

STRAIGHT 5 CIGAR

You Pay 10c. for Cigars Not so Good.

F. P. LEWIS Peoria, Ill.

DEFIANCE STARCH never sticks to the iron.

W. N. U., Muskegoe, No. 17, 1906.